Yr Lebanon G-5 (9552)953 MEI Lebanon MEI

VILLAGE SURVEY

000 KASMIE RURAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

LEBANON

RURAL STATISTICAL SURVEYS OFFICE
A COOPERATIVE PROJECT

OF THE

LEBANESE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

AND

UNITED STATES TECHNICAL COOPERATION SERVICE

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This is the first of a projected series of reports on the agricultural economy of Lebanon by the Rural Statistical Surveys Office. The Project is a joint cooperative effort by the Ministry of National Economy and the Technical Cooperation Service to investigate and report on the economic aspects of rural Lebanon.

This special report was prepared specifically to aid technicians connected with the Kamid Aoud Improvement Project. Because of time and other limitations the following material ought to be considered to be in the nature of a reconnaissance report. Plans are now under way to make an agricultural census which will provide more accurate data.

Personnel of the Rural Statistical Surveys Office, under the direction of the Ministry of National Economy, participated in collecting the field data for this report. The authors analyzed these data and prepared this report as collaborators with the Surveys Office.

They wish to express their appreciation to Mr. Naouli, Director General of the Ministry of National Economy; Mr. Hazarabedian, Director of the Central Statistical Office, Ministry of National Economy; Mr. Asad Nasr, Chief Statistician; and all of the technicians who aided in this study. Particular thanks are due to the mukhtars (mayors) of the villages included, since it was they who furnished the information upon which this report is based.

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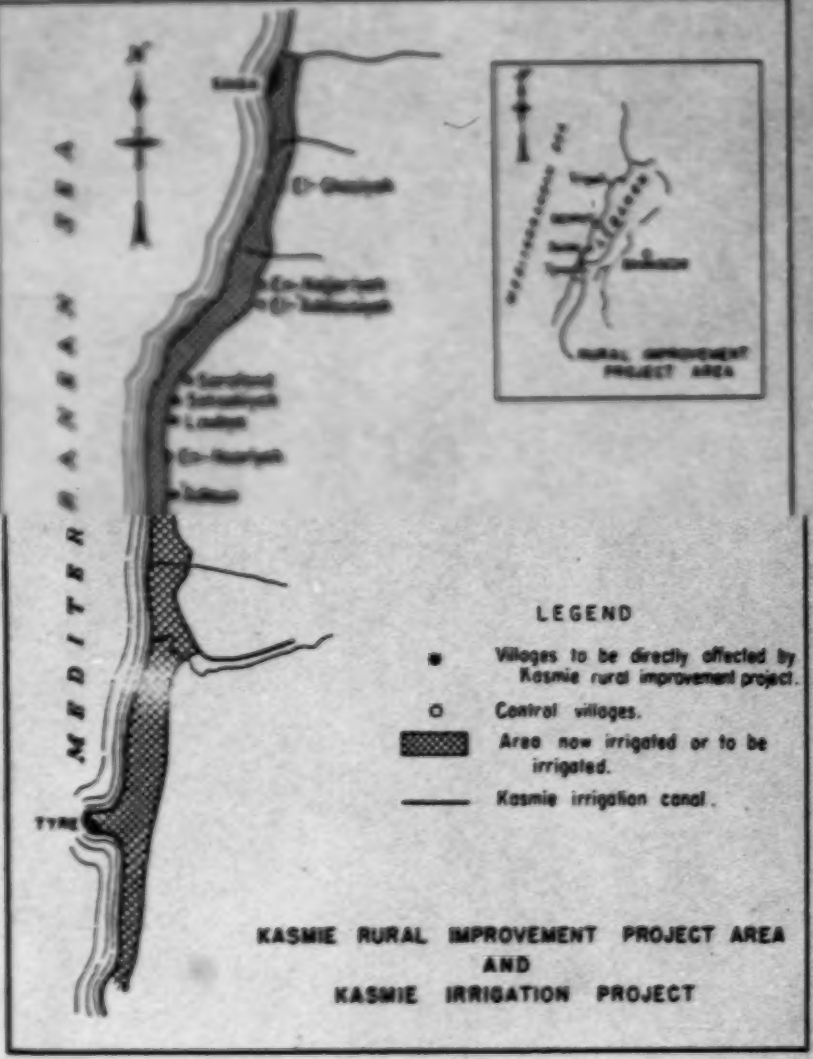
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
TYRE
RURAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT AREA
LEGEND
Villages to be directly affected by Kasmie rural improvement project.
Control villages.
Area now irrigated or to be irrigated.
Kasmie irrigation canal.
KASMIE RURAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT AREA
AND
KASMIE IRRIGATION PROJECT

Lebanon G-5 (1962)(1963) MEE Lebanon MEE

GRAPHIC SUMMARY

128 THESE PICTORIAL STATISTICS ARE INTENDED TO GIVE THE READER THE SALIENT FACTS REGARDING THE AREA TO BE AFFECTED BY THE KASAIE RURAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT. THIS AREA COVERS THE FIVE PROJECT VILLAGES OF SABAYAND, SAKSA-IETAH, LOUBYA, EN-NEABIYAH, AND 'ASSOUN. ALSO INCLUDED IN THIS GRAPHIC PRESENTATION ARE THE CONTROL VILLAGES OF EL-GHAZIYAH, EN-NAJJARIYAH, AND EL-'ADDOUSIYAH THAT NEIGHBOR ON THE PROJECT AREA.

592 AVERAGE SIZE of HOUSEHOLD

Eight Villages

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161 # POPULATION DENSITY

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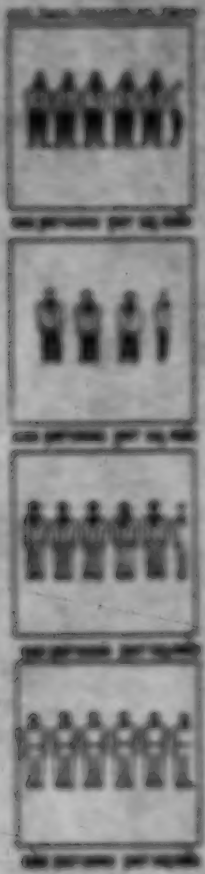

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POPULATION

Each figure represent 1000 people

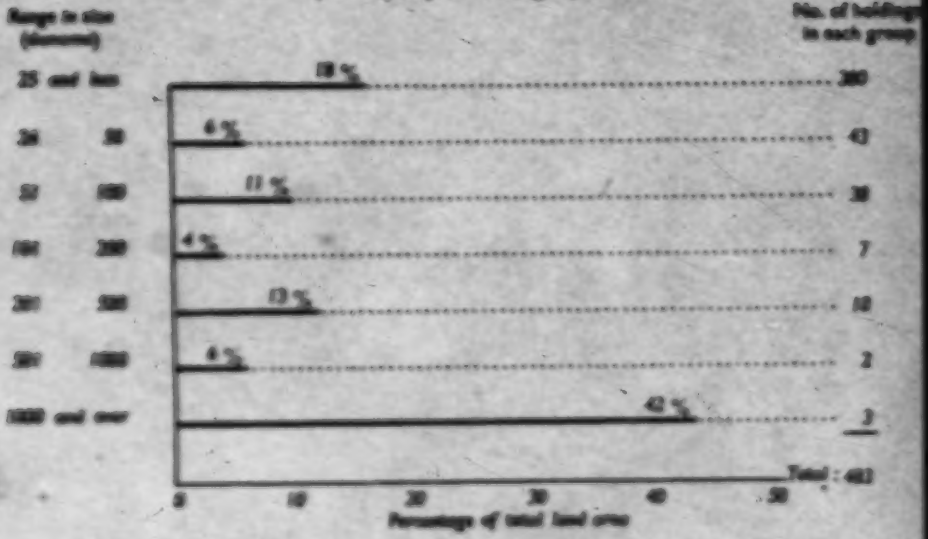
Total population of the project village

Total population in other control village

423

LAND TENURE

Percentage of holding in each class internal
(Five project villages)



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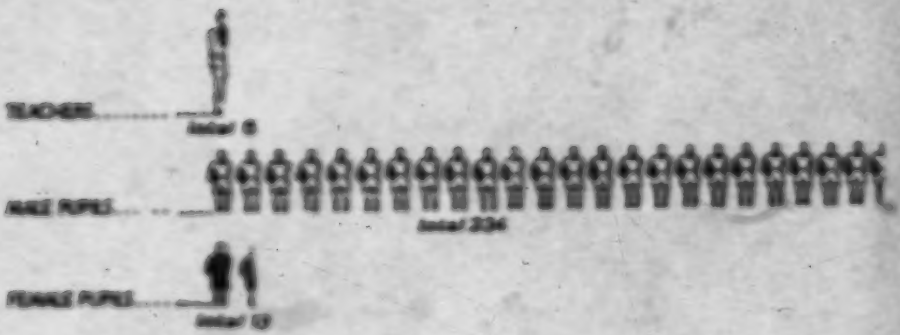
SCHOOLS

Five project villages elementary only
Each figure represent 10 persons



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LAND USE

Land use in the eight project and control villages

231

LIVESTOCK

Total number of livestock in five project villages

Each unit 100 head

GOATS..... Total ...

CATTLE..... Total ...

SHEEP..... Total ...

DONKEYS..... Total ...

361

BUILDINGS

Five project villages
Each unit represent 100 buildings

Total: 92

Total: 84

Total: 143

Total: 11

9:Lebanon G-5 (1952)1953 MEI Lebanon MEI

VILLAGE SURVEY

KASMIE RURAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

LEBANON

BY

William W. Gorton,
Miles Prescott,
Gabriel Najjar[1]

361 312 653 The five villages to be affected by the Kasmie Rural Improvement Project are located along the northern branch of the Kasmie Irrigation Canal. The area comprising these kharajs[2] includes but largely lies above the Kasmie Irrigation Project which, when completed, will service the rich coastal plain extending from Saida in the notrh to Ras-El-Ain three miles south of Tyre. The Kasmie Irrigation Project was begun under the French Mandate, continued during the British occupation, and partially completed under the Lebanese Republic. Due to a lack of funds, work on the project was discontinued in 1950 when about half of the total area to be irrigated was under operating canals. It covers an area of 50,000 dunums of land and extends a length of 37 kilometers (23 miles). It averages 1.3 kilometers (one mile) in width. The completed portion of the irrigation works supplies water to prosperous new citrus orchards, banana groves and vegetable gardens. 245 244

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114 (1) Mr. Gorton is head agricultural economist with the Litani River Investigation Group and Chief of the Rural Statistical Surveys Project. Mr. Prescott is an assistant professor of economics at the American University of Beirut who participated in this study as a consultant to the Lebanese Ministry of National Economy. Mr. Najjar is a junior economist on the staff of the Litani Group.

128 (2) In the Arab Middle East the English term «village» can mean either the built-up area alone or the built-up area and all the surrounding land farmed by the villagers, which is legally appurtenant to it. To avoid misinterpretation, two Arabic terms have been adopted. The term «kharaj» is used to denote the larger concept which includes the built-up area and other lands appurtenant to it. The term «dei'ah» is used to designate the built-up area or the town itself. Size, either of population or land area, is not involved in the use of these concepts.

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In the Spring of 1952 the Lebanese Government submitted a request to the Technical Cooperation Service, Lebanon, for the completion of the project at an estimated cost of $ 650,000. The Government of Lebanon further requested that preliminary staff studies be made for the Kasmie area by Point Four technicians and their counterparts in the Government. On the basis of these studies, the Technical Cooperation Service, Lebanon, felt that the Kasmie area offered a splendid opportunity for a pilot demonstration Point Four Project. It was planned that the fields of public works, agriculture, public health, education, village craft and industry, and farm credit would receive immediate emphasis. It is these fields that are to be covered by a number of subprojects which constitute the Kasmie Rural Improvement Project. The end result sought is the economic and social improvement of an area where extreme poverty and a low standard of living are the normal conditions.

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It was decided by those in charge of the Improvement Project to select representative villages in the Kasmie area for demonstration centers where the people could be shown the value of a positive rural development program. Five villages were tentatively selected as demonstration centers. Working toward the south, these villages include Sarafand, Sakiakiyah, Loubya, En-Nsariyah, and 'Adloun. These five villages are located in one segment of the Kasmie Irrigation Project which services a total of twenty-seven villages. Every facility will be utilized to extend the results obtained in the demonstration area to other parts of rural Lebanon.

[312]

The three villages of El-Ghaziyah, En-Najjariyah, and El-'Addousiyah, located just to the north of the proposed Kasmie Rural Improvement Project, have been included in the more important tables. The extension of the Kasmie Irrigation Canal will bring water to their fields. These villages can be considered a control area since they will be affected by construction of the canal but not by the Rural Improvement aspects of the project. It will be well to watch the economic and social impact of development in the project area on these three neighboring villages.

It should be noted that this report deals with the Kasmie Rural Improvement Project and not just the Kasmie Irrigation Project. Included in the Improvement Project are lands of the Irrigation Project but these latter lands constitute only about 20 percent of the total area of the eight villages reported upon.

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Methodology and Purpose of Report.

659 654 In order to facilitate the planning and carrying out of the different aspects of the Kasmie Rural Improvement Project, an economic and social survey and analysis of the area to be affected by the demonstration projects was requested in August, 1952. It was decided that the report of these studies should include the general physical characteristics of the area, a description of local governmental institutions, population, farm organization, land utilization, irrigation and crop pattern, livestock, land tenure, crops and livestock, and a physical description of the village including the number and types of buildings and educational facilities.

Unfortunately, basic data with respect to the project area were not available. No official statistics on rural Lebanon exist and the few figures available on population are admittedly incorrect. Although the total land area in each kharaj was made available by the cadastral survey office in Saida there was no information available on land utilization and distribution.

A rational approach to the problem of rural improvement necessitated the procurement of a minimum amount of statistical data. In this report the best available basic facts and figures are 115 presented. Unless otherwise noted, the information was secured from the mukhtar of the village and other leading citizens by field staff enumerators.

659 The basic data essential for a report of this nature make apparent the necessity for an agricultural census of Lebanon. It should be realized, however, that many of the difficulties encountered in making this survey, such as lack of adequate maps, information on ownership of land, and accurate data on population must be resolved to prepare the way for a successful agricultural census. Until such a census can be made, however, studies based upon samples must be relied upon. As a by-product such studies will aid in obtaining the data necessary for undertaking the first agricultural census in Lebanon.

Any technician using these data must recognize the limitations of the source. Unless otherwise noted, it is felt that the information presented is reasonably reliable.

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Physical Description of Area.

361 The coastal plain in the Kasmie area is bounded by the Mediterranean Sea on the west and
132 the Lebanon range on the east. The climate is Mediterranean with dry summers, nearly all of the
134 rain falling between October and May. The soil is chiefly a heavy clay. Much of this coastal area
941 is suitable for irrigation. While some of the land is rocky and in the United States would not be used for farm land, nearly all land capable of cultivation has been brought under the plow. The steeper slopes are protected from serious erosion by rock wall terraces. The climate is favorable to the growth of temperate and sub-tropical crops. Citrus fruits, bananas, vegetables, and cereal crops are found in abundance.

361 The major markets for the products of the five villages are Beirut and Saida. All of the project
491 and control villages are linked to the Tyre-Saida-Beirut main coastal road by gravel surfaced roads
187 except for Loubya and Saksakiyah, which are dependent upon trails. In no case is the dei'ah more
494 than two miles from the main road. The traffic on this road is heavy and trucks and buses are frequently available for taking products to Saida or Beirut. These towns are 12 and 42 miles respectively distant from 'Adloun, the most southerly village.

Village Government.

622 The five villages included in the Kasmie Rural Improvement Project have a similar form of
623 local government. Each village has a mukhtar (mayor) who is elected in a more-or-less democratic
471 manner. In each village there is also a board of aldermen or village elders. This board is also
556 elected to office and it consists of from two to six members. The mukhtar is generally the largest landowner or operator and one of the wealthiest men in the village. The aldermen as well are among the more well-to-do villagers. However, the concept of wealth is relative. Often the holdings owned by local villagers may be large in comparison with others in their own community, but small indeed when compared to the size of holdings in the village controlled by persons living outside the village. The common fellah does not enjoy representation by his peers in this area; whether he has such aspirations is not known.

A number of the villages are wholly dependent upon one or several large non-resident landowners, who own much of the agricultural lands farmed by the villagers. In these cases, the mukhtar acts only after consultation with these large landowners. 491 622

The mukhtar and the board of aldermen are elected for a period of four years. In case of the death or resignation of the mukhtar, the administrative officer of the Saida district (the qaimmaqam) is authorized to appoint one of the aldermen to fill the vacant position. A new election must be held within two months after the vacancy occurs. 622 623

The powers and obligations of the mukhtar include: acting as the representative of the government in the village; registering the newly born and deceased; apportioning the land tax among the holders of land; and, where land registration has not been completed, issuing certificates showing title to land for purposes of sale or mortgage. It is interesting to note, in conformance with Lebanese law, that when the police come to arrest a villager they are not permitted to enter a house unless accompanied by the mukhtar. 622 694

Table I has been prepared for the convenience of technicians working in the area. It shows the names of the mukhtars in the five affected villages as of September, 1952, and the number of persons on the board of aldermen. 622 623

These small villages have no income from taxes or property. What improvements the villagers desire must be achieved through mutual cooperation. This cooperation is reflected in their sharing the village threshing floor (beidar). In answer to the question, "What improvements have been financed (either in cash or in kind) by your village during the past five years?" none was reported. In the control area, the villagers in El-Ghaziyah and El-'Addousiyah contributed the maintenance of school buildings, and in En-Najjariyah voluntary village labor helped to build a new road from the dei'ah to the Saida-Beirut highway. 476

Where there are over two thousand inhabitants and a village income of over LL. 2,000 annual income, a municipality can be formed. The municipality takes care of locally financed projects such as street construction, water supply works, lighting, sanitation and sponsorship of public schools. Only in the control village of El-Ghaziyah does a municipality operate. As none of the five villages under discussion has the legal minimum of two thousand population, there are no municipalities in the demonstration area. 632

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TABLE I

Village Officials

Kasmie Rural Improvement Project

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Name of Dei'ah	Name of Mukhtar	Number of Years in Office	Number on Board of Aldermen
Project Area			
Sarafand	Heidar Khaleefah	13	6
Saksakiyah	Muhammad Husein 'Abbas	6	4
Loubya	Ali Sami El-As'ad	2	2
En-Nsariyah	Shaheen Ahmad Yaseen	3	2
'Adloun	'Ali H. Wahbah	7	4
Control Area			
El-Ghaziyah [1]	Muhammad 'Abbas Khaleefah	2	6
En-Najjariyah	As'ad Tarraf	10	2
El-'Addousiyah	Jirjis Daghir	2	none

(1) El-Ghaziyah has a municipal government as well as a mukhtar and board of aldermen.

9:Lebanon G-5 (1952)1953 ME1 Lebanon ME1

Population

Accurate current population figures are not available for Lebanon. Only one true census has been made since the days when Lebanon was a part of the Ottoman Empire. This census was made in 1932 during the French mandate. It is out of date and so is of little use where present population data are required.

An attempt to establish what the current population is was made in this survey. The basic method was to obtain an estimate by the mukhtar. In all cases his estimate was discussed by other village leaders who were present during the interview and the figure taken was the one the group agreed upon. As the mukhtar is the official government representative in the village, and included among his duties is the registration of births and deaths, he is the best available source for population information. Discussion by other villagers tended to reduce bias and made for as accurate an estimate as possible.

Since the figures obtained from the mukhtar are at best only considered estimates, it was decided to check his figures through a sampling technique. Village residences were counted, a sample of about 15 per cent was selected at random, and a house-to-house inquiry was made to determine the number of persons living in each one of the dwelling units selected. After the average number of persons in a household in the sample was determined, the total village population was derived by multiplying this number times the number of residences.

The results of this sampling can be seen in Table II. It should be noted that they coincide closely to the estimates furnished by the mukhtar. The total population in the project area according to the housing sample is 5,555 while the estimates of the various mukhtars give a total of 5,645. The average size of a household in the five project villages is 6.1 persons.

In light of the close agreement shown between the total population figures achieved by the sample and from the mukhtars, the inclination is to accept such estimates as being reasonably accurate. The results shown Table II are believed to be more reliable than any other available data arrived at to date. It is recommended that the population estimate made by the mukhtars (column 4, Table II) be accepted as correct for use in connection with the Improvement Project.

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TABLE II

Population

Kasmie Rural Improvement Project

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Dei'ah	(1) Number of Houses	(2) Average Number of Persons per House	(3) Population Col. (1) x Col. (2)	(4) Population as Estimated by Mukhtar
Project Area				
Sarafand	310	5.5	1705	1800
Saksakiyah	198	5.8	1148	1025
Loubya	59	5.7	336	320
En-Nsariyah	92	7.1	655	800
'Adloun	252	6.8	1713	1700
Sub-total for project villages	911	(Weighted) 6.1	5555	5645
Control Area				
El-Ghaziyah	310	8.3	2573	3200
En-Najjariyah	60	6.1	366	540
El-'Addousiyah	27	6.8	183	175
Sub-total for control villages	397	(Weighted) 7.9	3122	3915
Total	1308	(Weighted) 6.6	8677	9560

9:Lebanon G-5 (1952)1953 MEI Lebanon MEI

Farm Organization

The isolated farmhouse, typical of agriculture in the United States, is rarely seen in Lebanon. 361
In the five project villages nearly all farmers live in the dei'ah or built-up area. Their wooden plows, harnesses, and other farm equipment are stored each day in their houses in the dei'ah. Often a stable is connected to or is part of the living quarters to take care of the family cow or other livestock. The concentration of dwellings in one area in the Middle East often results in a considerable expenditure of time in walking to fields located sometimes two to five miles from the village. In the project villages the land lies in a narrow strip. Farms at the far ends require an hour or more to reach by walking.

The share-tenant or small landowner has a cow or two which he depends on for draft and 231
milk, a simple wooden plow, and a few other simple hand tools. These comprise his capital equip- 572
ment. The field work is shared by all the members of the family, although in this shee'ah moslem 462
area there is a fairly rigid division of labor between the sexes. Plowing is a man's work, while rarely will a man be seen carrying water from the village fountain.

In the project area no evidence is seen of tractors, harrows, mechanical threshers, or other 407
mechanized farm equipment except on one or two large farms operated by non-resident owners. 365
None of the project villages has electric power. Farm organization is based upon an intensive use 464
of labor rather than capital. Low wage rates and an ample supply of laborers combine to make 465
the use of labor more advantageous than mechanization. In 1952 the prevailing rate for farm laborers was LL. 3 (about 85 cents) for men and half that for women per 12 to 15 hour day.

Most of the project villages have a plot of land called the beidar where the villagers, often 423
working in common, thresh their grain. Here the wheat or other seed crop is placed after it is 476
brought from the fields. For month after month in the summer, one finds the oxen pulling behind 241
them a mauraj, a flat board the underside of which is dotted with protruding stones or jagged pieces of metal. The farmer's wife or a small boy rides on this and with a stick directs the oxen over a layer of grain. In this way the kernels of grain are loosened and the straw is cut fine for fodder. In 241
order to separate the kernels of grain from the chaff, the farmer tosses the mixed grain and chaff

241 into the air. A slight breeze is all that is necessary to blow the chaff to the side while the heavier grain falls to the earth. Later the kernels of grain are hand-sieved to remove rocks and other debris. The harvesting of grain entails a tremendous amount of the villagers' time and effort but, since he usually has nothing else to do, this method of harvesting is less costly to him than mechanized methods.

Land Utilization

311 No reliable statistics are available in Lebanon concerning the breakdown of the land area according to the use to which it is put. From published information it is not possible to obtain a breakdown of the area in each village devoted to dry crops and irrigated crops, or as to land devoted to pasture, forests or waste. For this reason it was necessary to depend on the mukhtar and other village leaders for these estimates. It is evident, therefore, that the data contained in Table III on land use distribution is not exact, but only the calculated estimates of reasonably well-informed sources. The discrepancies between the mukhtar's estimates and figures given by the cadastral office could not be checked without a land use survey. As in the case of population figures, each technician will have to proceed with caution in using these figures.

The mukhtars of the five project villages estimated the total area of these villages to be 28,000 metric dunums[1] (6,900 acres). In order to check this figure, the total area of the five villages was obtained from the cadastral office. While these files did not give the land-use breakdown, they showed the total area as 30,630 dunums. There is a discrepancy of 2,630 dunums between the figures supplied by the mukhtars and those obtained from the government. This may be due to a failure on the part of the mukhtars to include waste land in the total village area.

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(1) A metric dunum is equivalent to 1,000 square meters or approximately one quarter of an acre.

TABLE III

Land Use Distribution

Kashe Rural Improvement Project

Name of Dei'ah	Land Use Distribution Estimates of Mukhtar							
	(1) Dry Crop Land	(2) Irrigated Crop Land	(3) Pasture Land	(4) Forest Land	(5) Waste Land	(6) Total Area Reported By Mukhtar	(7) Total Area From Cadastral Office	(8) Irrigated Land Compared To Total Area (Col. 2 and 6)
PROJECT VILLAGES	*Dunums*	*Dunums*	*Dunums*	*Dunums*	*Dunums*	*Dunums*	*Dunums*	*Percent*
Sarafand	7350	150	300	0	0	8000	9440	2
Sukunkiyah	850	450	200	0	0	1500	2870	30
Loubya	1410	40	0	0	50	1500	2230	3
En-Nuariyah	7800	400	800	0	0	9000	7340	5
'Adloun	1000	8000	0	0	0	9000	8750	80
Sub-total of five project villages	17810	9040	1100	0	50	29000	30630	32

CONTROL VILLAGES								
En-Najjariyah	1400	100	0	150	500	2150	2360	3
El-'Addawiyah	2000	400	0	1000	2000	5400	4320	7
El-Ghaziyah	10600	600	0	200	600[b]	12000	9140	5
Sub-total of three control villages	14000	1100	0	1350	3100	19550	15800	15
TOTAL	31810	10140	1100	1350	3150	47550	46475	32

(a) Under sand are sandy deserts which contain (over 95 metres, equal (One of a hectare, and are equivalent to about one quarter of an acre (0.405 ha for short).

(b) per cent of this has in the area which Tropilium is using for its truck farm and tractor loading facilities.

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Irrigation and Crop Pattern

312 The percentage of land under irrigation varies considerably among these five villages (see Table III, column 4). While 88 percent of the total land area of 'Adloun is estimated to be under irrigation, only 2 percent of the total land area of Sarafand to the north is irrigated because the irrigation canal now stops at the village limits of Sarafand. Lands of Loubya, and En-Nazriyah do not extend into the irrigated coastal strip.

241 In the project villages of 'Adloun and Sahmâtiyah, where a considerable portion of the land is under irrigation, the principal products by value are bananas, oranges and tomatoes. Other products grown on the irrigated land include okra, eggplant, squash and cucumbers. As the village lands in the project area only recently have been brought under irrigation, the emphasis at present is on the production of bananas and the establishment of citrus groves. The farmer in many cases has interplanted citrus trees with bananas. Bananas shoots planted in February will produce fruit the following November, but it takes from six to eight years for an orange tree to mature. Where dry farming is the predominant system, as in Sarafand, Loubya, and En-Nazriyah, the emphasis naturally switches to crops requiring less water. Here the principal crops according to value include wheat, barley, corn, olives, watermelon, and figs.

312 In the project area already serviced by the Kasmie Irrigation Canal, 9,040 dunums are under irrigation. Of this total irrigated area, only 415 dunums are irrigated by pumps, the remainder being irrigated by gravity. Supplementary sources other than the Kasmie Irrigation Canal are used to a very limited extent to irrigate the fields. Sarafand pumps water from local wells. Sahmâtiyah utilizes water from the Dammâtiyah spring and Loubya spring. Loubya, as well, obtains irrigation water from the Loubya spring. En-Nazriyah, with lands located above the canal, irrigates a few hundred dunums with water pumped from two wells. 'Adloun uses water from the spring of 'Adloun. Small areas of good quality land strung out along but above the canal are irrigated by pumping water from the canal.

Further north in the coastal area, which has not as yet been reached by the irrigation canal, the irrigated land is almost wholly serviced by pumps. Thus, in En-Najjariyah, El-'Ashmuniyah and El-Ghaziyah where 1,100 dunums are under irrigation, over 96 % of the irrigated area is served by pumps. The balance is irrigated by gravity from small springs.

Wheat was listed among the four most important agricultural items in every one of the eight project and control villages. Barley was included among the four most important crops for the villages of Sabsabiyah and 'Adloun. Reference has already been made to the prevailing types of crops grown in the villages, depending on whether the area is predominantly dry or irrigated.

Livestock

The livestock owned by villagers or landlords and kept upon the lands of the village included cows, goats, sheep, donkeys and chickens. No camels or horses were reported in the five project villages. It was not possible to estimate the number of chickens in each village. Goats formed the largest numerical group, numbering 1,020 animals. Eight hundred and eighty cows, 555 sheep and 82 donkeys were reported (Table IV). According to value, cattle were by far the most important animals.

In the village of Sabsabiyah, Mr. Fuad Idlibyi owns a herd of ninety head of Holsteins. The herd is valued at LL. 100,000 (about $28,000) and it was claimed that milk from the cows is sold for LL. 40,000 (about $11,000) annually. In addition to milk, a small amount of meat, goat hair, wool and manure is sold by the villagers. Due to the lack of pasture land, the herds of village livestock are fairly small. By and large the livestock in this region are for the purpose of local power and consumption. Cows provide the farmer with a draft animal and milk; goats furnish milk, goat hair and meat; donkeys furnish transportation for water, produce, and the farmer's family; while the wool from the sheep is utilized by the industrious housewife to furnish clothing for the family, [illegible] village family.

Land Ownership

Statistics are presented for only the five project villages regarding land ownership and operation distribution. It is, however, evident from available data that the patterns found in the project area applies to the three control villages.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

It was impossible to segregate the ownership and operation of the lands of the Kamin Irrigation Project from other lands of the villages involved. The data presented, therefore, do not necessarily reflect conditions on the lands of that project. Since less than 1,000 hectares of the total of about 5,000 hectares in the eight villages covered in this survey are in the Irrigation Project it is unsafe to make assumptions regarding the tenure from facts stated regarding the farms.

Land holdings vary in size from an infinitesimal parcel of less than one dunum to a holding of 7,000 dunums. In the five villages a total of 482 separate parcels of land were reported (Table V). In many cases a single parcel is owned in common by a number of people who have an undivided share in that piece of land. This situation is usually due to inheritance. Common ownership by relatives results in reducing the actual size of holding that each particular household actually has at disposal for its livelihood. On the other hand, it results in a larger number of owners of land than the records show. The usual practice is to register the land in the name of the senior or major owner and then in for the other holders of undivided shares. In this study the information given was on the basis of the land registration records.

Although the total land area is owned by a large number of persons, the great majority of owners control a very small area of land, while a few individuals have considerable holdings. For the five villages, there are 482 landowners hold 45 percent of the lands. It is also important to note that very small holdings predominate; 360 or nearly 80 percent of the 482 owners hold 25 dunums or less (5 acres), and account for only 10 percent of the total area. Landownership information for villages is shown in Table VI.

The percentage of the total land area falling in each class interval has been computed for each village (Table VII). These data were computed by multiplying the mid-value of the class interval by the frequency to determine the area of land in each class. From this figure the percentage of the village land in each class interval was derived. In these five villages, Sabakiyah has the lowest concentration of holdings over 200 dunums, 19 percent, and Ein Hashiyah the highest with 65 percent of the land being held in one large parcel.

[illegible]

TABLE V

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 and [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] and over	[illegible]	Actual land area used	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	(Weighted Average) [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

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TABLE VI

Land Ownership Distribution

By Villages

(Five Kadaa Rural Improvement Project Villages)

Name of Shrine	25 Donums and Less	26-50 Donums	51-100 Donums	101-200 Donums	201-500 Donums	501-1000 Donums	1001 Donums and Over
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Qamoleah	309	6	2	0	2	2	0
Sidoudiyeh	25	14	9	0	1	0	0
Lasdjeh	10	5	7	2	2	0	0
Ein Hamiyeh	15	6	0	0	0	0	1*
Ashmeh	nr	—	—	5	5	0	2*
Total	360	43	18	7	10	2	3

(*) The holding is Love domain, largest in the near village.
(*) These two holdings include other domains.

9:Lebanon G-5 (1952)1953 MEI Lebanon MEI

TABLE VII

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PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LAND AREA OF EACH OF

FIVE PROJECT VILLAGES AS DIVIDED BY CLASS INTERVAL

(LEBANON RURAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT)

Name of District	25 Dunums and Less	26-50 Dunums	51-100 Dunums	101-200 Dunums	201-500 Dunums	501-1000 Dunums	1001 Dunums and Over	Total
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Kartchoul	61	9	2	0	12	25	0	100
Sahmaliyah	17	28	36	0	19	0	0	100
Lassiya	7	10	29	16	38	0	0	100
Ein Nourieh	5	2	0	0	0	0	93	100
'Adliyeh	4	8	17	0	30	0	41	100
Weighted Total	19	6	11	4	13	5	42	100

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Land Operation

Hasty conclusions should not be drawn from the tables on land ownership, or the fact that 471
three persons own 42 percent of the land area in the project villages and reside in the cities 427
of Beirut and Saida. A condemnation of the system as representative of the absentee-owner «Feudal Land» pattern would not be completely justified. Under the absentee-ownership system typical in the Middle East, the large landowner resides in the city or abroad and the land is rented on a share basis. The owner provides virtually no capital or supervision.

In order to render valid conclusions about the area under discussion it is essential that not only the ownership pattern but also the system of operation be examined. Although the three largest landowners, owning 11,300 dunums of land in the five project villages, reside in Beirut or Saida, they directly operate 82 percent of their lands or all but 2,000 dunums. It can be concluded that these examples are not actually cases of absenteeism. Many others of the large landowners who reside outside the villages are within an hour's drive from their lands and take a personal interest in them. Owners often directly operate a considerable portion of their holdings by employing labor from the nearby villages. Therefore their lands often are not let on a share-crop basis. The landlord invests his energy, capital, and managerial ability in the land, and the work of field laborers is closely supervised. In light of the meager credit facilities in Lebanon, the landowner serves 452
as a valuable source of investment capital.

From scattered interviews with peasants, it appears that they would consider 100 dunums of 471
dry land or 20 to 30 dunums of irrigated land as a suitable farm unit. This might be considered as the «family-sized farm». Unfortunately, it was found impractical to obtain data on the ownership and operation of dry and irrigated land separately. It is therefore difficult to generalize about the ability of the existing holdings to support their predominantly agricultural population. It is, however, possible to conclude that few people own or operate holdings sufficient to secure them livelihood. In Sarafand where 150 dunums are irrigated, 330 persons operate farms of less than 25 dunums (6 acres). This is predominantly an area of dry farming and farmers work for less land than is needed for actual subsistence. Completion of the Kasmie Irrigation project will materially increase the irrigated area in this library.

Form 6 — 1

434 It is evident that in all the villages the great majority of the breadwinners must depend on sources of income other than their own fields. Therefore, younger members of the family seek income outside of the village, while the farmer himself must work part-time for one of the larger landlords or the oil company, hold a government job, get money from abroad, or subsist on a very low level.

Physical Description of Project Villages

392 It is not possible to describe with statistical accuracy the «average village home» in the project 545 area. A very general description must suffice until more detailed information is available. Homes are usually one-story stone structures of one or two rooms. They do not have electricity or running water. Usually the animals are accommodated in a stable connected to the house, or in a room in the house itself.

364 The villagers do not seem to be concerned with keeping their surroundings sanitary. In none 541 of the villages is there any attempt to collect and properly dispose of garbage. The uniform practice 744 is to «throw it in the fields». There are few toilets. Stone walls and fields close to town serve to 515 remain commonly used for sewage disposal. To serve the 5,643 people in the project area there are 82 pit privies. There are no tubs or showers. Homes have no screens and flies are free to contaminate food and manipulators to torment and transmit disease.

515 Homes are nearly always neat and clean and the people attempt to clothe themselves decently 602 with well-furnished garments. Though extremely poor, the village family is very hospitable and 574 insists on sharing with a guest its meager supply of cigarettes or treasured coffee and sugar.

361 In the five project villages there are 1,100 buildings. This number includes 912 dwelling units, 34 business establishments, 143 separate barns and 11 public buildings. A detailed break-down of the types of buildings by village is shown in Table VIII. Included in the category of public buildings are seven mosques. Sarafand and En-Nabriyah have two mosques each, while in each

9:Lebanon G-5 (1952)1953 MEI Lebanon MEI

TABLE VIII

36

Number of Buildings

Summer, 1952

(Five Kaiser Rural Improvement Villages)

Name of Dei'ah	Type of Building				Total
	Dwelling	Bakery	Separate Barn	Public[1]	
Project Villages					
Sarafand	310	12	15	3	340
Sakaakiyah	198	10	75	3	286
Loubya	60	1	20	1	82
Ez-Nbariyah	92	3	8	2	105
'Adloun	252	8	25	2	287
Total	912	34	143	11	1100

(1) Public buildings include mosques, schools, and those used as government buildings.

361 [RS] Of the other three project village there is one mosque. There are no Christian churches here as this region is populated by Moslems of the Shee'ah sect. These are often referred to as Metwalis and and are followers of the descendants of Ali.

362 The 912 dwelling units in the five project villages house an average of 6.1. persons per unit. A positive building trend has taken place in the area during the past five years. For this period, only 'Adloun reported more buildings torn down or otherwise made uninhabitable than were constructed. In the other four villages the opposite trend was reported. No attempt was made to determine the types of units constructed and heavy reliance should not be placed on Table IX, «Construction Trend in Last Five Years», for the data in this table are subject to a high degree of error.

Business and Industry

444 265 In the project villages the business district generally is composed of a few small shops selling meat, grain, groceries, small items of hardware, and a limited amount of other items. In these five villages there is a total of thirty-four small shops. There are 17 general stores, 11 meat stores, 2 barber shops and 4 cafes. As the shopping centers of Beirut and Saida are easily accessible by low-cost bus transportation, general stores carry only those items in heavy demand. Several of the cafes service the main Beirut-Saida-Tyre road. Of all the businesses, only these cafes employ the services of personnel other than the proprietor. Only the village of Loubya lacks any form of business center.

It is interesting to note that in these small villages the meat shops often cooperate by assigning specific days of operation for each shopkeeper. On days allotted to one shopkeeper, the carcasses will hang from his hooks and nearby meat shops will be closed. All the stores are extremely small and require but a meager capital investment.

433 There are no power-operated factories in the project area and very few home industries or handicraft enterprises. Two hand-operated olive presses were reported at Sakaskiyah and one at Loubya. With no wood or mineral resources at hand and with no electrical power available, this total lack of village industrialization is not surprising.

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TABLE IX

Reported Construction Trend in Last Five Years (Five Kabbir Rural Improvement Project Villages)

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Name of Dei'ah	Reported Number of Buildings Built	Reported Number of Torn Down	Increase - (plus) Decrease - (minus)
Sarafand	30	4	(plus) 26
Sekaikiyah	15	4	(plus) 11
Loubiya	10	6	(plus) 4
En-Nourriyah	8	5	(plus) 3
'Adloun	6	10	(minus) 4
Total	69	29	(plus) 40

226 Fishing is important as a means of livelihood only at Sarafand. The village proper lies a couple of miles inland but a suburb has grown along the coast where a fishing community exists. The industry, primitive and using only row boats, employs some 200 persons on a part or full-time basis. The gross take is estimated at LL. 90,000 ($22,000) annually. These fishermen often own small plots of farm land, which accounts for many of the 300 small farms reported for Sarafand.

382 464 The Trans-Arabian Pipe Line (Tapline) has its Mediterranean terminus at Saida which lies just north of the area under discussion. About 600 Lebanese workmen are employed by the company, some of them coming from the villages under study. No statistical data are available on this question but it does not appear that employment by Tapline affects the five villages to any great extent.

It is reported that some of the member companies of Tapline are planning to erect an oil refinery near their present operations. During construction employment opportunities for local unskilled labor will probably occur. When the plant is in operation, two or three hundred men will be required, hence continuing employment opportunities will be available. It may be that small industries will be established to use some of the products of the refinery. This would offer an opportunity for limited industrial development. Such diversification is very desirable for this otherwise agricultural community.

Domestic Water, Sanitation and Health

000 Technical details concerning pollution of wells, types of diseases prevalent in the project villages, and similar data will not be found in this report. This aspect of the problem falls within the jurisdiction of the specialized and highly trained public health technicians attached to the Technical Cooperation Service, Lebanon.

30 An ample and safe supply of drinking water is not available for any of the five villages included in the improvement project. En-Nauriyah depends upon a covered shallow well for its domestic water supply, the other villages have access to springs. In most cases these sources are adequate as to quantity except during the summer months. In all cases the purity is questionable. Village

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water supplies are not only inadequate and unsafe, they are also unhandy. In all cases the source is outside of the dei'ah and may be a mile or more away. This necessitates a long walk on the part of the women who carry the water in jugs to their homes. 312

One of the major items included in plans for the improvement project is that of furnishing domestic water to the villages. A well has been drilled near Loubya by the Technical Cooperation Service and it is planned to pump from it to a reservoir to be built on a high point. From here a pipe line distribution system will furnish water to fountains in each village. 312 185

In each of the five project villages, the persons interviewed stated that the nearest doctor, nurse, or hospital is located in Saida. Only Loubya reported having no midwife. Sarafand reported two midwives while the other three villages each has one midwife living in the village. It is beyond the province of this report to report upon the qualifications or training of the local midwives. 743 259

Schools

The information on village schools in the project area was secured from the local teachers (Table X). All of the project villages have government-run elementary schools, with the exception of Loubya. Loubya has no schools while Sakaakiyah has a privately-run school as well as the government elementary school. While the school in Ez-Nearyah has two rooms, the remaining ones are simple, one-room affairs. None of the villages offers education beyond the elementary level. Such higher education, however, is available at Saida or Beirut. 872 346

The number of pupils in each school varies from 20 in the private school of Sakaakiyah to 100 in the 'Adloun government elementary school. This latter school is the only one reporting two teachers. The one classroom is usually small and the children sit, closely packed, at their desks. It is interesting to note the breakdown of the students according to sex. While 247 students attend the five schools, only thirteen of these are girls. The Shee'ah Moslems do not encourage their daughters to attend school. They feel that it is a hindrance to a happy marriage and often encourages disobedience to one's elders. [542]

TABLE X

Schools

(Data from local teachers)

Five Kabbir Rural Improvement Project Villages

Winter, 1952

Dai'ah	Sponsoring Agency	Kind E.H.S.	Number of Teachers	Annual Pay	Number of Rooms	Annual Rent	Pupils From Village Male	Pupils From Village Female	Pupils From Outside Village Male	Pupils From Outside Village Female	Total No. of Pupils
Sarahnd	Government	Elementary	1	1400	1	100	30	0	0	0	30
Sahnakiyah	Government	Elementary	1	1800	1	50	25	0	0	0	25
	Private	Elementary	1	350	1	60	20	0	0	0	20
Londiya	No School		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ez-Nimriyah	Government	Elementary	1	1700	2	110	35	3	4	0	42
'Adloun	Government	Elementary	2	1600 1700	1	250	100	10	0	0	110
Totals			6		6		230	13	4	0	247

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891 The government furnishes a teacher for government-sponsored elementary schools. The village
658 in turn rents a school room and the rent is paid by small contributions from the students. The annual rent for one room varies from L.L. 50 to L.L. 250 per year.

915 Four of the government elementary teachers have completed their secondary education. In the fifth government elementary teacher posted this area was shown, it was not possible to determine his educational background. None whom were has been teaching for more than four years or less than two. The annual salaries other government furnished teachers varies from L.L. 1,400 to Sarafand to L.L. 1,800 in Sahmdoun. The only individual teaching without more than an elementary education was attached to th Sahmdoun private school and received a meager L.L. 300 per year (about $100 at the current rate of exchange).

Local Attitude toward the Technical Cooperation Sup

609 Impressions of confidence in the Technical Cooperation Service and Americans in general
185 were heard in all of the villages. The researchers and others who visited these villages during the course of the study were all cordially received and were given fine cooperation. The expressed desire of the people to work with the Technical Cooperation Service seems genuine.

The ordinary villager has no conception of just why the Americans want to build irrigation projects, furnish schools, dig wells, or provide clinic health services for him, but he is hopeful that they will do these things for him. They want all of this projected activity on a personal basis and will judge its results on the basis of the benefits that they personally gain from it.

Many villagers made a point of wanting to assist in relieve their suffering in all-important. They felt that studies such as this are pointless unless they are followed by worth-while acts. To a large extent they believe that only through some such agency as the Technical Cooperation Service can action be obtained and their status improved.

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[following p. 97(A)]

[Continuing p. 97 (B)]

[Following p. 49 (C)]

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[following p. 27(D)]